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Correspondence.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In your paper, Vol. ii. No. 44. I saw some inquiries respecting Lice on Apple Trees. Upwards of thirty years ago, I sowed a nursery, and when nearly of size for setting out, they were attacked by those lice, the first I had ever seen. I was surprised to find they were a living insect, I scraped off abundance, but they increased for three years, and covered the limbs to the ends of the twigs that scraping or rubbing with corn cobs was no longer of service. I found no washes that would check their increase, and I tried them with fire and found the following mode effectual.—I dug up such as were of size to set out, made fires of straw litter or dry leaves and drew them quickly thro' the blaze; turning them round so as to scorch the lice, and not injure the bark. After setting them out they flourished very well, and no more lice appeared on them, and about the fourth season they all fell off by the course of nature, and I have not seen any since. They are periodical, and may perhaps like the locust appear again at some future day. They killed and injured abundance of trees; such as died appeared to be black and defective at the heart; such as survived grew over with moss, that I found necessary to scrape off.

Since which time I have been informed by a gentleman of observation that he readily cleared them all off his trees by cutting or pealing up a small piece of bark and putting under it a small quantity of *quicksilver* or strong *mercurial ointment*. Since hearing of the above remedy there are no lice here to try the experiment.

At all events they are a very pernicious insect, not described by naturalists. They must come naturally out of the earth, for the ground of my nursery was new, never had apple trees on it before. Their continuance here was four seasons, and they all disappeared about twenty years ago. Such trees as I scorched in a blaze of fire flourish and do well. Such as survived without fire, are defective, slow of growth, and not worth cumbering the ground.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. June 10, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. It has been asserted that water, *scalding hot*, applied to trees infested with lice, by a mop or swab will destroy these insects, provided this application is made at a proper season of the year. Mr. Perley says that the blisters or barnacles on the trees, which are called lice, but are in fact only the tenements, or habitations of the insects, "contain from ten to thirty nits or eggs each, which in a common season begin to hatch about the 25th of May, and finish about the 10th of June. These nits produce a white animalcule, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible to the naked eye; which, immediately after they are hatched, open the passage at the *end* of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the tree," &c. It appears further that all remedies are ineffectual unless applied between the time in which the animalculæ are enclosed in the blisters or barnacles and the period of their leaving the tree, which would seem to be from about the 25th of May to the 5th of July. Burning or scalding the habitations of the insects can be of no avail after they are deserted by their tenants. But we can perceive no reason why hot water may not prove as fatal to them as scorching them by fire, and the hot water may be applied without taking up the tree, and we should think with less risk of injuring it. But perhaps the persevering application of white wash composed of quick lime and water, may be as good a remedy as any discovered. See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 358.

CATERPILLARS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—We farmers are indebted to you and your correspondents for much valuable information, from time to time; but occasionally we are sadly hoaxed by some schemers, who never held or drove a plough. This ought not to be, for the other day one of my neighbors refused to subscribe for your paper, because he had once read *in print*, that the best way to make a ditch on hilly land, was to *begin* at the top.

Last summer you published George Webster's communication to the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, on destroying caterpillars with sulphur. George told his story so well, that I was half inclined to think it true; but fearing I might injure a tree by boring into it, I concluded to rest satisfied with Pickering's brush, which I had always found effectual, until I should hear more about the sulphur method. On reading your paper of the 5th June current, now, thinks I to myself, it must be true that sulphur will kill worms on trees, for a *yankee* farmer in Connecticut, says the "process has been found infallible." So I sent to neighbor B.'s and borrowed an inch auger. I selected one of my best cherry trees, at least thirty feet high, and ten inches through the trunk, three feet from the ground, (having three large flourishing nests on it, one above another) and bored a hole six inches into it.—This hole I filled with flour of sulphur, rammed it in well, and plugged up the hole tight. In all this I was "very particular," as the quack doctors say, (not Dr. Caustic) and expected soon to see caterpillars, canker worms, weevils, &c. &c. scampering for their lives. In twenty four hours after the deposit of sulphur, I visited the said tree, and sure enough, the reptiles were walking *briskly* up and down the trunk. Now, says I to the vermin, you are in trouble.

The next day, exactly forty-eight hours after I made the deposit, I repaired to the cherry tree, to witness the total discomfiture of my enemies. If you can, Sir, guess my surprise, on finding the caterpillars all snugly housed, (except a few sentinels left to keep guard) as if nothing had happened below. I thought I could see the said sentinels laughing at me for my pains. Four days after, I found that grass (sulphur) would not bring them down, and pelted them well with stones (the brush.) So much for *their* temerity, and *my* folly.

After all, Mr. Editor, suppose the sulphur had destroyed every caterpillar, great and small, I could have annihilated them in one quarter of the time, with the brush invented by the venerable Pickering, to whom all farmers are much indebted.

A BROOKLINE FARMER.

June 22, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. One of the advantages, which it is hoped will accrue to the agricultural community by the publication and circulation of an agricultural newspaper consists in the facility, which it affords of contradicting and refuting erroneous opinions, which may have been generally or partially diffused, with regard to Agriculture and Rural Economy. We always entertained, and have several times expressed, doubts respecting the efficacy of sulphur, applied in the manner above adverted to, as a preservative against the caterpillar. But we wished the experiment might be made, so that we might oppose *matter of fact* to what appeared impossible in theory. It is oftentimes useful to lay before the public an account of experiments, which have *not* succeeded, as it prevents useless, but troublesome and expensive repetitions. We think that the well written article by Dr. Thacher, published in our last paper, page 370, together with the above pat-in-point remarks of "A Brookline Farmer" will prevent farmers from placing any confidence in a remedy, which notwithstanding plausible statements and respectable authority, it now seems, will not endure the test of actual experiment.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new and expeditious method of milking cows.

I have had the satisfaction of witnessing, in presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk by the following simple contrivance. A rye straw was introduced into the orifice of each teat through which the milk flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly five minutes, between 5 and 6 quarts were thus drawn off.—After the straws were withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonful of milk could be obtained by the efforts of the hand. It is well known to anatomists, that the numerous milk tubes or canals are so formed as to communicate with each other, and all terminate in the extremity of the teat, and the milk is retained by a power similar to the contraction of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely. The discovery of this novel process was reserved for a simple rustic boy in the town of Middleborough. His father, by the name of Bent, having a cow that did not yield her milk without great strength and effort, was induced to sell her to a neighbor, but she was for the same reason returned again to the original owner. The boy always dreaded the milking as a very laborious and fatiguing task, while his brother finished milking another cow in half the time. After some time, however, the boy, who had the most difficult task assigned him, brought in his milk before the other. Mr. Bent inquired

by what means he had finished milking sooner than usual. The boy was silent and the secret remained undiscovered for several days, when the father accompanied him to the barn and had his curiosity fully gratified. The boy opening a box which contained a number of rye straws, one of which being introduced into each teat, the cow was speedily milked without the smallest exertion. The straws are introduced about half an inch, which is done with great facility, the cow discovers not the least impatience, but in withdrawing the straw a little force is required. Small quills made entirely smooth at the end would be preferable; but milking tubes may be made of silver or tin, and it is not improbable that those articles will soon be numbered among our indispensible utensils. The size should be a little larger than a quill from the wing of a hen. Whether the habitual employment of the tube will tend to impair the retentive power of the teat or otherwise prove injurious must be determined by experience; but I am inclined to the opinion, that no injury will be produced as the substance of the teat is not very susceptible of irritation or of inflammation. We may now congratulate our milking men and milk maids on this very important acquisition from which may be anticipated the following advantages.

1st. A dairy of 50 or more cows employs twice in a day 6 or 8 persons in milking—by this new method, if the tube is made of the full size of the orifice to receive it, the whole business may be performed in one third of the time, and with greater ease to the milker and the animal.

2d. We may be relieved from the unpleasant apprehension of dirty hands employed in milking.

3d. When the udder is in an indurated or diseased state, or the teats tender and excoriated, the animal may be milked without pain.

4th. Fractious kicking cows may in this way be milked without trouble and danger.

Had this curious discovery been made by philosophers and physiologists in past ages, they might have claimed a rank with Franklin and Jenner, but the Middleborough boy is surely entitled to public consideration for his ingenuity.

I cannot resist the desire (if the association may be permitted) on this occasion, to suggest another happy consequence that may result from this discovery, one in which our personal feelings are more particularly interested.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, June, 1824.

[Since the above was in type, and part of it struck off, the Editor has been favored with a letter from Dr. Thacher, from which we give the following extract to admonish against entrusting unskilful or careless people to perform an operation which may be attended with serious injury.]

"The cow on which I witnessed the experiment, is still milked with straws, with perfect facility and unattended by the least unfavorable effects, but in other instances, under the management of boys, I understand that serious difficulties have ensued; such as obstructions in the teat, and diminished quantity of milk, &c. Instead therefore of copying my communication into the New England Farmer, I will thank you only to refer to it and state the information which I now communicate. But if you should prefer to insert the whole article or an extract from it, please to observe that cows have received injury by the unskilfulness of boys introducing rough quills and straws, and that further experience by the careful use of smooth tubes, must decide as to the utilily of the method."

From the American Farmer.

BEST FOOD FOR YOUNG TURKIES.

Mr. Skinner,—Permit me through the medium of the "Farmer," to present my grateful acknowledgments to my Cousin Tabitha, for her instructions on the subject of preventing the gapes in young turkies and chickens. No disease perhaps, is more destructive to those species of poultry. My Cousin's philosophy, doubtles, is sound, as to the nature of the disease; for not being a professional anatomist, I am not disposed to controvert the opinions of those more scientific than myself. I am no theorist but for my practical knowledge in matters of domestic concern, am indebted to personal observation and the experience of others. As our progress towards perfection in the improvement of domestic comforts and conveniences is greatly accelerated by taking advantage of the discoveries of those who are well versed in such matters, perhaps it may not appear presumptive in me to suggest to our cousin, and your other readers, a mode of preparing food for young turkies, which, for a long time I have successfully adopted, and which recommends itself by its simplicity. Two eggs boiled to hardness, cut fine; a handful of young mustard, also cut fine; Indian meal scalded in boiling water, all mixed together with a small quantity of ground pepper, are sumcient to feed at one time one hundred young turkies, to be increased in quantity as they increase in size, until five or six weeks old. They are very fond of this mixture. Eggs that remain after the setting hens are supplied, though unfit for other purpose, answer this end. Feeding my young turkies on food prepared as above described, I have never known an instance of one dying with the gapes, though until I adopted this preparation I found it extremely difficult to raise any considerable number of them.

I have usually sown mustard seed at such time as to have it young and tender about the seasons in which turkies are hatched. Perhaps it may not be a useless hint, that many poulterers permit the gentleman in the gang to acquire too long a beard. Eight females with one male, a year old, are sufficient to raise from eighty to one hundred turkies. Should mustard be scarce, lettuce may be substituted.

AUNT BETTY.

THE MINER'S SAFETY LAMP.

Extracted and abridged from Parkes' Chemical Essays.

In the history of mining, nothing has perplexed the proprietors of our collieries, or annoyed the workmen, so much as the fire-damp; and yet many thousand men, who had no other way of maintaining their families, were constantly obliged to submit to work in situations of the most imminent danger. It was usual for these poor men to creep with a lighted candle in their hands, inch by inch, as it were, along the galleries of a mine suspected to contain what they call foul air, in order to ascertain its presence, and guard against its dreadful effects But notwithstanding all their caution, explosions frequently occurred and the consequences were often of the most melancholy kind. The miners, with the horses and machinery were sometimes thrown through the shaft into the air, and those individuals, who might happen to escape the violence of the concussion, were often gradually suffocated in being obliged to breathe the carbonic acid gas and azotic gas, which always remains in the mine after such explosions. Great numbers of men and boys are sometimes killed on such occasions; and not long ago no less than ninety-six persons, who were working in the *Felling* colliery were, in an instant, destroyed by a similar accident.

Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to investigate the nature and chemical properties of the fire-damp for the purpose of endeavoring to arrest its action, and prevent the ravages which it occasions. During his experiments he found that the fire damp is light carburretted hydrogen, or hydrogen gas holding carbon in solution; that it will not explode unless mixed with a portion of atmospheric air; that is explodes with most vehemence when mixed with seven or eight times its volume of air; that it retains its explosive power when mixed in the proportions of only one of gas to fourteen of air; and that when the atmospheric air is in greater quantity, the light of a taper merely becomes enlarged when brought within it, and that effect is perceptible even in a mixture of thirty parts of air to one of gas. He found also that the fire-damp is much less combustible than other inflammable gasses; that it is not exploded by red-hot charcoal or red-hot iron, though iron at a white heat will explode; and that "on mixing carbonic acid with seven parts of an explosive mixture of fire-damp, or one part of azotic with six parts, their powers of exploding were destroyed."

In the prosecution of these inquiries he found it difficult to explode the mixture of air and fire-damp in small tubes; and that in tubes of only one seventh of an inch in diameter, and open to the atmosphere it could not be inflamed, and especially if the tubes were metallic.

In reasoning upon these various phenomena it occurred to him, as a *considerable* heat was required for the inflammation of the fire-damp, and as it produced in burning, comparatively a *small degree* of heat, that the effect of carbonic acid and azotic, and of the surfaces of small tubes in preventiug its explosion, *depended upon their cooling powers*,—upon their lowering the temperature of the exploding mixture so much that it was no longer sufficient for its continuous inflammation.

This idea led to an immediate result—the possibility of constructing a lamp, in which the cooling powers of the azotic and carbonic acid formed by combustion, or the cooling powers of the apertures through which the air entered or made its exit, should prevent the communication of explosion.

"I made," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "several attempts to construct safety lamps, which should give light in all explosive mixtures of fire-damp; and after complicated combinations, I at length arrived at one evidently most simple,—that of surrounding the light entirely by wire gauze, and making the same tissue feed the flame with air and also emit light.

"In plunging a light surrounded by a cylin-

linder of fine wire gauze into an explosive mixture, I saw the whole cylinder become quietly and gradually filled with flame; the upper part of it soon appeared red hot, yet *no explosion* was produced.

"It was easy, at once, to see that by increasing the cooling surface in the top, or in any other part of the lamp, the heat acquired by it might be diminished to any extent; and I immediately made a number of experiments to perfect this invention, which was evidently the one to be adopted, as it excluded the necessity of using glass or any fusible or brittle substance in the lamp, and not only deprived the fire-damp of its explosive powers, but rendered the fire-damp itself an useful light."

"It was found that iron wire gauze, composed of wires from one fortieth to one sixtieth of an inch in diameter, and containing twenty-eight wires or seven hundred and eighty-four apertures was safe under all circumstances; and this material Sir Humphrey Davy was therefore induced to adopt for the construction of lamps in coal mines.

"Twelve months after the adoption of this lamp by the miners an important addition was made to it, founded entirely on a new principle. Sir Humphrey Davy having been told that the perfect safety which attended the use of this lamp, often induced the men to go into more explosive atmospheres than they otherwise would, and that this sometimes occasioned the lights to be extinguished, the genius of our philosopher enabled him, by means of the metal called platinum, to obviate the inconvenience in the most complete manner possible. Knowing that platinum has a small capacity for, and is a very slow conductor of heat, in which respects it is not analogous to any of the metals except palladium, it occurred to him, that upon those properties of this metal he might have found the improvement he was in search of. Pursuing this idea he contrived to suspend a coil, or little cage of small platinum wire, from one sixtieth to one seventieth of an inch in thickness, over the flame of each lamp; the effect of which is, that the moment the light is extinguished by an increased quantity of fire-damp in the atmosphere, the coil of platinum wire becomes of an intense red heat; and this affords light enough to enable the men to find their way through the different passages to the entrance of the mine. This alone would have been an important improvement on the original safety lamp:—but this is not all; for no sooner has the workman arrived at a part of the mine in which the atmosphere is in a state of greater purity, or where it contains less than one fourth of its volume of carburetted hydrogen gas, than the heated platinum wire of itself re-lights the lamp, and the men are enabled to return to their work with perfect safety.

"There is another advantage attendant on the use of the platinum, viz: that the red hot coil of platinum wire consumes the fire-damp within the lantern, and this without flame; yielding only a beautiful light by the ignition of the charcoal, which is one of its component parts. It is also to be observed that a candle will burn in one of these lanterns, made safe with metallic gauze, as well as in the open air; and that whenever the fire-damp is so mixed with the external air, as to render it explosive, the light in the safe lantern will be extinguished, and warning will thus be given to the miners to withdraw from, and to ventilate that part of the mine. Another important circumstance, connected with the use of the safety lamp is, that the men can never be in danger with respect to respiration, so long as the platinum continues ignited; for even this phenomenon ceases when the foul air forms about two-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere; and before this it may be breathed without injury.

"At first the miners were apprehensive respecting the durability of the wire gauze; but time has increased the confidence of these men in the apparatus, which has now been in use about five or six years in the most dangerous mines in Britain, and exposed to all circumstances which the variety of explosive mixtures can occasion. And the idea of the wire gauze burning out, is shown to be unfounded; for the carbonaceous matter, produced from the decomposition of the oil, tends not only to prevent the oxidation of the metal, but likewise revives any oxide already formed; and this coaly matter, when the fire-damp is burning in the lamp, chokes the apertures of the cylinder, and gradually diminishes the heat by diminishing the quantity of gas consumed.

"The brass collar of the wire gauze cylinders is secured to the bottoms of the lamps by locks which can only be opened by the lamp-keeper; so that the workmen cannot either by accident or carelessness expose themselves to danger by separating the wire gauze cylinders from the bottoms of the lamps.

"After finishing their day's work, the colliers bring their *Davys*, as they call them, to the lamp-keeper's cabin, who, unlocking them, takes the bottoms into his own possession, and allows the colliers to take the wire gauze cylinders home for the purpose of cleaning them thoroughly. When the colliers return to work the following morning, the lamp-keeper having replenished the lamps with oil and cotton, lights them and screws on their tops, and then examines them with the utmost care, before he delivers them for use; but if the least injury or defect appears in the gauze, or in any other part of the lamp, it is immediately set aside to be repaired, and the person to whom it belonged is supplied with a perfect one."

We have gone somewhat at large into the history and merits of this invention, although it is foreign from the main objects of our publication. Our motive is to show that *new things* may be *useful things*, and that a philosopher in his closet may contribute more to the benefit of mankind, than a host of men who toil without thought, and tread in a beaten track, merely because it is beaten, without knowing or attempting to ascertain whether they are proceeding it the most direct path to the objects of their pursuit. Sir Humphrey Davy's talents and perseverance have not only developed new resources to Great Britain, provided bread for thousands who must otherwise have swelled the enormous pauper list of his country, but *saved the lives of multitudes*, who in all human probability, would have suffered by what has been aptly denominated "one of the most dangerous elements which human enterprize has hitherto had to encounter."

J. & A Muir & Co. of Greenock at present [April 26, 1824] employ no fewer than 1100 of the inhabitants of the Orkneys in the manufacture of straw plat for Ladies' bonnets, and have recently turned their attention to an article in imitation of Leghorn plat. After trying various grasses, they have finally adopted the straw of rye, and have this season laid down several acres of that grain, for the purpose of prosecuting this enterprise. They have already prepared a sufficient quantity of the plat to commence a regular manufacture of bonnets, and the article they produce is equal to the finest description of Leghorn bonnets.—*London Farmer's Journal.*

Custom of Trade.—An action was brought by a man against an *honest* miller for exchanging flour made from wheat sent him to be ground, and sending back very inferior instead. The only defence that the miller could make was, that it was the *custom of the trade.—ibid.*

Astonishing Instance of Fecundity.—A ewe between the Norfolk and Leicester breed, belonging to Mr. Scaber, of Newmarket, lambed on Monday evening no fewer than five lambs, three ewes and two rams. The ewe and produce are healthy and likely to do well.—*ibid.*

White Flint Wheat.—A new species of wheat under this designation, has been successfully cultivated in Cayuga County, for some years past. Its excellent properties are, its security against the Hessian Fly, the straw being solid 5 or 6 inches above the ground, were the Fly lodges in other wheat, grows rank, ripens soon, requires but 3 pecks of seed, and yields from 25 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel. This account is given by Mr. Ira Pookins, of Brutus: he thinks the grain a native of the South of Spain, and unquestionably superior to any other species in use in that part of the country.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Remedy for a Sore Mouth.—Hold in the mouth a strong decoction of hemlock bark; if the soreness extends to the throat and stomach swallow a little of it.—It is presumed the tan operates on the gluten of the skin, the same as in the first of the process of converting raw hide into leather.—*Communicated.*

Messrs. Field and Clark of Utica, N. Y. lately presented to Mr. Clinton a pair of pitchers and one dozen of plates of Staffordshire ware, with devices representing various scenes on the Erie canal, with the following inscriptions: (on one side)

The
Grand Erie Canal,
A splendid monument of the
Enterprise and Resources
of the State of
NEW-YORK,
Indebted for its early commencement
and rapid completion to the active
Energies, pre-eminent talents
and enlightened policy of
DE WITT CLINTON,
late governor of
the State.

(On the reverse)

Utica,
a village in the State of
New-York, thirty years since
a wilderness; now (1824) inferior to
none in the western section of the
State,
In population, wealth, commercial
enterprise, active industry
and civil improvement.

An Address delivered before the Monroe, N. Y. Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting in 1823. By Mr. James Sperry, *President of the Society.*

Gentlemen,—Another anniversary of this society has brought us together, and it officially devolves on me to address you. I make but one apology for the attempt. Had I been present at your last election, I should not have suffered myself to have been placed in a station which ought to be occupied by an older and more able person. You have my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred, in placing me at the head of an institution, honorable, and capable of being rendered extensively useful.

Agriculture has been justly termed the most essential of all the arts. It has in every age been eulogized by poets and orators; and in every region of the earth, where civilization exists, it necessarily occupies a great portion of the human race. It is the basis of all other arts; and the foundation and support of society; the source from which every class of community derives its support. The art of husbandry, therefore, is closely connected with the very existence of the human race; and as it is first in importance, it naturally commends itself to the favorable consideration of all those who have the good of the community at heart. It is laid down as a general maxim, which will admit of but few exceptions, that people, taken collectively, are happy in proportion to the degree of perfection to which their agriculture is advanced.

If then, the science of agriculture is actually so important, it behoves every class of community to aid in its improvement, and to take those measures best calculated to advance the art, and to stimulate the cultivators of the soil to excel in every branch of husbandry.

It was with this view that the several agricultural societies of this state, together with the Board of Agriculture, were organized. The system thus established for the improvement of agriculture stands approved by the great portion of the enlightened citizens of the state, as admirably calculated to obtain the object in view. Yet it is to be regretted that there are some who are opposed to the plan, and consider agricultural societies in general as useless, and productive of no real good; and that there are others who professedly approve, yet do nothing for their support. As no plan for the obtaining of an object, unless adopted and steadily pursued, can be of use, it is desirable that all would enter with spirit and energy into a measure that has for its object individual good and public utility. I shall, therefore, claim your indulgence, while I offer a few arguments in support of agricultural societies, and attempt to show how they may be rendered useful.

A well organized agricultural society, if liberally patronized, is directly calculated to promote the interests of community; first, by originating knowledge in the art of husbandry. Our system of agriculture is defective; its improvement would be more certain, should numbers unite and act in concert, than it would should they act separately. Where numbers unite for one object, pride, if nothing else, must stimulate each to add something to the common stock. Each may contribute a little; and several items, however small, will amount to considerable in the aggregate. Besides, an agricultural society liberally patronized, may offer inducements for new and useful discoveries. "The art of agriculture can never be brought to its highest degree of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiments accurately tried, and properly persevered in." Experiments will, with proper inducements, be tried; all of which may not be successful and satisfactory, yet some out of the many will be worthy of a repetition, and be adopted into our general system of agriculture.

Again—agricultural societies are important, in as much as they tend to diffuse knowledge on the subject of agriculture generally, among the cultivators of the soil; not only that which may be originated by the members of the societies, but that already possessed by our best and most successful agriculturists. Could the great body of farmers throughout the state, gain the information which is requisite to constitute a good farmer, and be induced to adopt those systems which time and experience have proved to be the most profitable, the improvement would be beyond calculation. This will appear evident by contrasting the result of our general practice with that of a few distinguished farmers.—It is a fact, that some farmers raise treble the amount of produce from a given number of acres, that is raised by farmers in general—at less expense, and on land no better by nature than that of their neighbors. In passing through our country in almost any direction, we frequently see some farms twice as productive as others, with equal natural advantages.—This contrast cannot be wholly owing to indigence or indolence in the unsuccessful cultivator; it proceeds rather from a want of method, or of knowledge—while the greater success must be the result of superior knowledge and practice, which would be equally as successful with many as with a few. It is therefore desirable that every improvement in husbandry, and the most successful practical systems of agriculture, which are known only to a few comparatively, should be generally known and universally adopted: and agricultural societies, if properly conducted, are directly calculated to obtain this object. Farmers are not apt to communicate to the public the result of their experiments, let them be ever so successful, or publish to the world their general system and practice. It has the appearance of egotism: and without some inducement besides that of informing the public, but few communications would be made. By the law organizing societies of this kind, each competitor is bound to give a concise history of the process; to state the quality and kind of soil; what preceded the last crop obtained; how much manure was used, and what kind; when ploughed, and how often; and what the whole expense of cultivation amounts to. This information is given without diffidence; it being made a duty, it loses the appearance of egotism, and the requisition is cheerfully obeyed: and as the inducement offered as an incitement to the performance is gratifying, in an honorable and pecuniary sense, it is hardly possible but that a mass of information must be collected, from which a skilful hand might select much that would be of real use, and of public utility.

Again—agricultural societies are, or may be, of service, by exciting farmers generally to adopt the improvements of the day—to abandon bad husbandry for good; and by influencing them in some instances to deviate from the path marked out by their fathers, and convincing some that it is possible they may be deficient in the knowledge of an art, in which they have been instructed "from their youth up."—Man is a creature of habit, and tenaciously adheres to the principles taught by his father, without investigation, or determining whether they are founded on a reasonable basis. It is therefore an arduous task to convince him of errors thus long established, however apparent: it requires something more than abstract reasoning; he must have occular demonstration.—He is more easily convinced by that which he sees and hears, than by information indirectly obtained. It is a fact that farmers, generally, must have some incitement more than the ordinary profits of good tillage, to induce them to make extra exertions in cultivating their lands. We may, therefore, conclude for a certainty, that a society for the promotion of agriculture, if well conducted, may render essential service to community, in this respect. Here premiums are offered for the greatest product; the spirited and enterprising enter the list as competitors, and use extra exertions to excel; and he who obtains a premium is doubly rewarded, while the unsuccessful candidate meets with a full recompense in the crop obtained.—Others take courage, and assert (if they have enterprise) that they are not to be outdone, and enter the list with equal success. In this laudable competition, it is ascertained what can be done, with the knowledge already possessed, and the mind is put in requisition for some improvement of the present process. In this manner knowledge is originated, and inquiries are made for information on the subject; "well tried" improvements are adopted; and farmers become convinced by their own experiments, that it is for their real interest that the cultivation of their land should be more perfect; and by commencing on a small scale, the effect of errors will not be serious, and by perseverance, they will soon be enabled to perfect a system worthy to be adopted generally, in all their agricultural pursuits.

Here the best agricultural products of the county are exhibited as an example and excitement; *here* we have an opportunity of viewing and comparing the best of our flocks and herds, of different breeds, to ascertain their relative value; and *here* the farmers and citizens generally assemble once a year, become acquainted, promote kindly feelings among the people of the county, and converse freely with each other on those subjects most interesting to them. What can be better calculated to stimulate us to do than this? What greater excitement to the production of that which is excellent in its kind? And what better opportunity can we wish to learn to do well? If there were no other good resulting from the society than the satisfaction of seeing the best of the county collected together, every man of taste must be abundantly compensated for the small sum required of each for its support.

I think I may say that agricultural societies have already been of service in rendering the pursuits of husbandry more popular than they heretofore have been, and in placing the pro-

fession in the estimation of the people where it ought to be, at the head of all others. It has been the case that farmers have educated their sons for far less important pursuits than those of farming, from the mistaken idea that they were more honorable; the learned professions have been crowded to overflowing, and the art of husbandry has not received that attention from scientific men which her importance justly demands. Now, the merchant for his health can cultivate his potatoe plat, and the lawyer and judge, his acre of corn. Science is enlisted for the improvement of husbandry, and the farmer proudly adheres to his vocation, and more contentedly and cheerfully, as it is justly acknowledged by all classes, not only an essential but an honorable pursuit.

The arguments in favor of the society as a means for the improvement of agriculture are of equal force to the improvement of manufactures and domestic breeds. The improvement of our stocks of cattle, sheep, and swine, is an object of primary importance, and we cannot consistently boast of independence while we depend on foreign nations to supply us with our necessary clothing. Every exertion ought therefore to be made for their improvement; that our pastures may exhibit the finest animals of their kind, and our families be richly clothed with cloth wrought by the hands of our wives and daughters. Although we might improve in these particulars without the existence of an agricultural society, yet we have no reason to believe that we should as rapidly and generally, and to that degree of perfection, as we should with it.

In fact we have abundant evidence of the usefulness of this institution. Every man of observation and candor is ready to acknowledge it. Many improvements are introducing and going into use. Farmers are beginning to see their true interests. Clover is taking place of less enriching and less productive grasses; clover seed is beginning to be raised in considerable plenty, and can be purchased for a reasonable price; enquiries are made as to the best mode of culture; and improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, are by some sought after with avidity. These appearances indicate a spirit of improvement; and men of observation date their beginning with the commencement of agricultural societies. It is a fact, that these and other improvements and the spirit of inquiry which begins to be manifested among us, commenced in those districts and counties where agricultural societies first existed. It is likewise a fact with a few exceptions, that those counties which were first in this institution, have taken and still hold the lead in the laudable work of improvement; and it is acknowledged by those who are qualified to judge, that agriculture, taken in connexion with stock and manufactures, in Berkshire, where agricultural societies had their origin in the United States, and where one has been in successful operation for 12 years past, has improved at least one half. If these things are so, why do not all whom it concerns, come up to the help of the institution, and exert themselves to render it useful, by endeavoring to excel. If it is deserving of support, it ought to be liberally supported; and it would be an easy matter if all were disposed, to give it such support. One dollar annually from all those who are abundantly able, and whose real interest would be essentially promoted thereby, would give us a fund of 12 or 1500 dollars a year. This sum suitably appropriated annually for ten years, would yield us a profit of at least 2 or 300 per cent. "It would not be necessary to apply these funds exclusively to the use of premiums; much good might be done by purchasing and introducing the best breeds of stock." In becoming a subscriber and paying the trifling sum required, there would not be the least danger of an individual's suffering loss, if he only resolve as the resolution of every farmer ought to be, *first* to subscribe, (that the Board may know its resources) *then* resolve to be a successful candidate for premium; and if he should eventually fail of his premiums, he would be more than compensated for the dollar given, in the produce of the extra exertion to excel, which that donation may have excited. Let this resolution be extensively and generally manifested among the farmers, accompanied with a spirit of concession, a willingness that the meed of praise should be given to another, if to him it more properly belongs, and we should hear no more doubts and cavilings about the usefulness of this institution.

But it is believed that all have not adopted this course, the only sure and infallible one to render the society extensively useful. From an erroneous idea of the real object of the premium afforded, the course has too frequently been, that of withholding a support until by chance a good animal or crop is obtained, then subscribe and offer it and then withhold until chance should be propitious again. Such narrow policy can never meet the liberal views of an enlightened legislature; it will never promote the interest, nor obtain the object of this institution. An erroneous opinion has likewise too frequently obtained, that all could not be rewarded for the support given, unless all could obtain premiums; "whereas men of genuine patriotism and liberal views, will spurn such mercenary considerations, and contemplate the premiums merely as instruments to excite a spirit of emulation."

But there are many objections raised against this institution, as palliatives, for not giving it support; most of which are more imaginary than real. One is, that it is calculated to favor the rich more than the poor. In one sense, it may be so considered; but the poor are benefited equally with the rich, in proportion to what they are worth. It is certainly as much for the interest of the *one* as the other, that agricultural knowledge should advance:—And should we consider the obtaining the premiums as the only object, a man who has a farm, if it is small, and his other circumstances not the best, may be equally as successful in a trial for most of the premiums, as he who has a large farm and thousands besides. Success in this respect, does not depend so much on property as on resolution and enterprize. The man, let him be rich or poor, who does not believe that he has as much enterprize as his neighbour, and thinks that he cannot do as well, he most assuredly will not.—No man ever obtained an object, that he did not believe was within his reach. But let him only believe that he can *do* and *obtain*, and be correctly informed as to the course to pursue, and he will seldom undertake without accomplishing.

Another objection to the society is, that the inducement offered for the raising of an extraordinary crop, will influence the farmer to bestow too much labor and manure on a small part of his farm, to the neglect of the other part: and that the crop thus obtained, together with the premium, would not more than compensate for the extra expense incurred. One would hardly suppose it possible that a rational man, and a farmer too, would make so flimsy and inconsistent an objection as this; yet, strange as it may appear, this objection is urged with a good degree of assurance, and with more effect, perhaps, than any other. If the inducement offered for an extraordinary crop should induce farmers, generally to cultivate no more of their land than they could cultivate in such manner as to obtain the greatest possible net profits, and neglect the other part so much as to stock it down with clover, an important object in our general system of farming would be obtained. It is a fact, generally speaking, that too much of our land is under the plough, that it is continued there too long, and that the cultivation is not so perfect as it should be. It is likewise a fact, that many of our farmers are in the habit of ploughing most of the land they have, that will answer to plough, year after year, and hire pasture and buy hay for their cattle. And it is a fact likewise, that hay has for three years past commanded a higher price by the ton in this village than corn, when one ton of corn cost as much labor, and is worth more than four tons of hay for feeding stock. The reason of this is obvious: too much of the one is raised to the neglect of the other; too much land is impoverished by constant ploughing, and not enough is growing better, by the rich sward grass or clover. There is therefore not much danger, and certainly no need of neglecting one part of a farm, by giving the other more perfect cultivation. Neither is there danger of bestowing more labor and attention, by enriching and tilling land well, than the crop is worth. The earth always pays well, with interest, those who treat her properly, and do not *mock* when they attempt her cultivation.

There are many other objections made of not as much weight as those noticed, and although urged with much assurance, are hardly worth a reply. One withholds his support because lawyers and merchants, and other men not accustomed to the plough, belong to the society; and concludes, as they cannot teach him "how to raise potatoes," a society to which they belong cannot benefit agriculture. Another condemns the institution for *his* failure in an attempt to manufacture a fine piece of cloth —for *his* mistake in judging that the fineness of the thread was the only requisite to ensure him the award of a premium. Another because the opinion of a committee and his opinion as to the merit of an animal do not coincide. Another because our whole system of agriculture has not been renovated at once. Another because agricultural societies have recommended, in some instances, the raising of vegetables unworthy of cultivation. And another, because designing and dishonest men, in some cases, have imposed upon the society, and obtained premiums by deception and false statements.

That there are obstacles which impede the successful and uninterrupted progress of the society, and that there are difficulties to surmount,

is not denied. But these are by no means conclusive arguments against the institutions. There are no institutions, moral or political, but what have their impediments. Even the institutions of government and of common schools, have many obstacles to impede their uniform operations; but perseverance and amendment surmount them all. Indeed, every human undertaking is defective; imperfection is stamped on man's *best* performance. We are not therefore to condemn the institution, because it is not perfect in its operations—because it has not yet, in its infancy, fortified against every imposition, and selected the best objects, and those only which are worthy of patronage, for the award of its premiums.—Time and experience it is hoped will rectify errors, and render it more acceptable to its friends, and less obnoxious to those who have as yet been opposed to it.

These observations are made, although in weakness, and by some may be considered premature, with an anxious hope that the society may receive that patronage which its importaance demands. Every farmer, without exception, who is able, ought to be a member; and every other man, whose interest is promoted by the improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Those best qualified to judge on the subject are confident in the belief, that could the society recieve a liberal support, and continue in successful operation six or eight years, it would be fixed and permanent beyond the least danger of declension. Every farmer would "cling to it as his best friend;" and every other man, let his occupation be what it may, who lives on the productions of the earth, and loves the good things thereof, would rejoice in its prosperity, and give it a cordial support.

(*To be continued.*)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SHEEP SHEARING. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, it will be proper to attend to the important concerns of washing and shearing your sheep. Dr. Deane observed that "we shear our sheep in general too early in this country; the approved time of shearing is from the middle to the latter end of June. They should be washed in a warm time. After this they should run three or four days in a clear pasture, before they are shorn. It is good for them to have time to sweat a little in their wool, after washing." As this season has been uncommonly backward, we presume few farmers, who are in the habit of "working it right" have yet washed or sheared their sheep, and of course this article will not be mis-timed.

In washing sheep to prevent danger from exposure, sink a tub or a barrel for the person to stand in. "The water must be warm as can be had, and perfectly clean."* Mr. Livingston supposed it not expedient to wash Merino sheep, nor indeed any sheep, whose wool is thick and close. "The long, strait wool soon dries, and therefore the sheep are less injured by it. But when the water is made to penetrate to the skin through a thick close fleece, it will remain wet a long time, and I think cannot fail to injure the sheep, which are very subject to colds in the head, chills that penetrate the limbs, and falling on the bowels, bring on a lax which sometimes kills, and never fails to weaken them extremely."

"Another evil, which is little attended to, is the bringing together a large flock of sheep in a stable or close barn, and keeping them together till the whole are shorn. If there are any disordered sheep in the flock, they communicate their complaint, if contagious, to the whole flock, who take in each other's effluvia at every breath they draw. But independent of this, their being heated in this manner, and immediately after stripped of their clothing, cannot but be very hurtful to them. In Spain it is a common practice to keep the sheep closely confined, in order to make them sweat, with a view to increase the weight of the wool, and to make the shears enter easier. The consequence is, that many die; and in some instances one half of the flock have been carried off in the space of a night. I cannot but believe that this injudicious management and folding have generated that great catalogue of maladies, that prevail among the sheep of Europe, but most of which are happily unknown in America. I would therefore recommend, when the shearing commences, that the sheep be penned in the open air, and brought by six or eight at a time into the barn. If the flock is large, draw up only one portion of them, and let the rest feed abroad till wanted. The time of shearing must be regulated by the state of the weather and the growth of the wool. If the sheep begin to lose their wool, and this does not arise from bad keeping, it will be found, on examination, that it is protruded by a growth of young wool; there would then be some loss by deferring the shearing, as the new wool will injure the old, and the next year's crop be diminished in quantity by the delay. But even this should not induce the farmer to shear his sheep till the weather is warm and settled. In this circumstance the Merino breed have an advantage over all others. They never shed their wool; and from some experiments which have been made in France, it appears that two and even three years' growth may be had at one cutting without diminishing the quantity. Thus, if a sheep would have given three pounds the first year, if left unshorn, it will give six the next, and nine the following; so that if it was desirable to have Merino wool of ten or twelve inches in length, it could be obtained; but it is a practice that I would not recommend in our warm climate, where sheep must suffer greatly under so thick a fleece, as well from the heat as from the lice that it would generate. It is, however, a great advantage not to be compelled from the falling of the wool, to shear at an inconvenient or improper time; and this advantage is, I believe, confined solely to the Merino breed. How far it may extend to the mixed breed I do not know.*

After sheep are washed, and previous to shearing them, they should be kept some days in a clean pasture, that their wool may imbibe some of the oil, which is lost in washing. This will cause the shearing to be done with more ease and expedition, and less oil will be necessary to prepare the wool for manufacturing.—Great care should be taken not to cut the sheep in shearing, but if this should happen, Mr. Livingston recommends the application of "a little tar from the tar bucket, which contains some mixture of grease, and a little of the dust of charcoal over it." The "Farmer's Guide" advises to use a mixture of tar, fresh butter and sulphur.

It is a common practice, recommended by most writers on this branch of husbandry, to smear the bodies of sheep, after shearing, with a mixture of tar, fresh butter, or other oily substance. This custom, however, is objected to by Mr. Luccock, an eminent English author, who says, "the oil which the mixture contains is most certainly useful, but the tar, a dirty, and tenacious substance, adheres to the wool so closely as frequently to corrode the hair, rendering the part to which it was immediately applied thin, rough and weak. When affected by the filthy custom of smearing, the pile is less capable of acquiring the softer and more delicate tints, which it is so often desirable to communicate to the different articles of the woolen manufacture. A portion of that dirt, which it obstinately retains through every previous process, is dissolved among the ingredients of the dying vat, and disqualifies them from communicating that vivid lustre, which they would have afforded to a purer wool, even though the artist supply his pans with a much larger proportion of the coloring materials. In the subsequent processes of the manufacture, this filthy staple produces much greater inconvenience, and is subject to more considerable waste than the purer pile, even though we make every reasonable allowance for the weight of dirt which it obviously contains; in the jenny and the loom, the machines employed in spinning and weaving it, more dexterity and patience are required of the work people, and the cloth which it produces is inferior in its quality, and smaller in its quantity than might have been obtained from the same pile in a pure state.—These objections to tar, when it is applied to wool as a substitute for the yolk of the sheep are collected chiefly from the clothiers' account of it, and appear abundantly sufficient to prompt him to require a less pernicious mixture. The only circumstance, which can be mentioned as a counterbalance to these objections, is the consistency which it gives to oil or other greasy substances, with which it is mingled, whereby they are retained among the pile, although exposed to the heat of the animal and the detersive influence of the rain. But if it be desirable in all substitutes of this kind to imitate as nearly as possible the combinations of nature, we should apply to the growing pile a thick coating of soap in all cases where the sheep is incapable from the peculiarity of its constitution of yielding a sufficient quantity of yolk to secure a valuable fleece.—*Luccock's Essay on Wool.*

LICE ON APPLE TREES—AGAIN. We are informed by a farmer, who assures us that he has had much experience in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, that there is nothing like goose oil for killing these insects.—That both he and his neighbors have made use of that application for a number of years to their very great benefit,

* Farmer's Guide.

* Essay on Sheep, by Robert R. Livington, LL. D.

as it not only destroys lice, but greatly promotes the growth of the trees, which are anointed with it. Mr. Perley, it will be recollected, (see page 353.) asserted that *train oil* is "a powerful antidote against lice, but being of a glutinous quality is very detrimental to the tree." Perhaps goose oil is not liable to the same exception. We would not however, be understood as *asserting* that this substance is in fact a specific against the disorder before mentioned; but merely mention it as something which we have *heard of*, and which may, perhaps, be worth the trial. Should the experiment be made, we should be glad to be favored with some notice of its result.

WATER YOUR PLANTS WITH SOAP SUDS. We have heretofore, frequently recommended the use of soap suds, both as a manure and an antidote against insects. We have received repeated confirmation of the utility of this substance. A gentleman assures us, that it is best of all manures for cucumbers, watermelons, &c. as it not only causes them to grow with great rapidity, but preserves from bugs, worms, &c. You will, therefore, please to bear all this in mind on washing days, and see that Jemima commits no wanton waste of this species of property. Preserve it in tubs or other suitable receptacles, and apply it to your plants every evening about sun down, after having been exposed to the heat of the sun during the day.

Fires.—On Sunday morning last, about 1 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in a shed adjoining the stable of Capt. Andrew Morton, in Hawley Street, near Trinity Church. The fire was soon communicated to the house occupied by Mr. Morton, which was much injured. Likewise the out-houses, and the large brick dwelling house, at the corner of Hawley and Franklin Streets, occupied by Mr. Samuel Billings, merchant, and Dr. John Jeffries, were consumed—the walls only being left standing. Fifteen horses, a cow, a new coach, a booby hut, six or eight sleighs, with the harnesses, three tons of hay, grain &c. belonging to Mr. Morton, were lost, together with most of the furniture belonging to the dwelling house of Dr. Jeffries. Suspicions are entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Although the following article was published in the first volume of our paper, page 123, we think it may not be amiss to give it a second insertion at this time. Perhaps, by its immediately following an account of the calamitous incident above stated, and which all men will read, some men may be induced to remember it, and it may thus save some *valuable* lives.

How to save Horses from barns on fire.—Horses are frequently burnt to death when barns or stables are on fire, owing to the impossibility of leading or driving them out of the building, while their eyes are dazzled by the blaze. But we are assured that by simply covering their eyes with a bag, a coat, or a pocket handkerchief, they may be led out of danger without trouble or difficulty.

On Wednesday evening last, the Printing establishment of T. H. Carter & Co. situated in Salem-Street, was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered about 11 o'clock, and was not extinguished till the Type Foundry and Power Press were ruined, together with numerous founts of type, and stereotype works. The loss estimated at $60,000. The amount of insurance on the building and property is $40,000. By this calamity nearly 100 workmen are deprived of employment. The surrounding buildings, by the exertions of the citizens and firewards, were preserved.

"*Travels in the Northern States of America.*"—By Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D. &c.—"This writer was known in England about 30 years ago, by an heroic poem upon the Conquest of Canaan, and a descriptive one, entitled "Greenfield Hill," both republished in this country.—More recently his System of Theology has been reprinted here, and with considerable success. But the work before us, though the humblest in its pretensions, is the most important of his writings, and will deserve additional value from time, whatever may become of his poetry and of his Sermons."—*Quarterly Review, April* 1824.

Strawberries.—A Trenton paper of the 12th inst. mentions, that nearly a *half a bushel of Strawberries* had that morning been gathered in that place from a garden, most of which measured from two and a quarter to two and three quarters inches, and some three inches and a half.

A handsome compliment is paid to Capt. Jones, of the American frigate Constitution in the London papers, for the assistance rendered by him in getting off a British merchant vessel, which was driven ashore in a gale of wind in the Bay of Gibraltar.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—*Accident.*—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as two men were employed in digging a vault in front of a new building rearing in Franklin street, the earth caved in and completely covered them. One of them, a mason, was taken out in about 15 minutes, and revived. The other, a laborer, who remained about two minutes longer, and is supposed to have sustained some bodily injury, died soon after he was extricated.

Letters from Washington mention, that funds have been placed in the Bank of the U. S. in Philadelphia, for the payment of the awards under the Florida treaty, where checks to a large amount have already been paid. One Insurance Co. in New-York gets $195,000.—The city of Baltimore $600,000.—In Boston, the amount of the claims is estimated at nearly $1,200,000. *Centinel.*

We learn from an intelligent young man who passed this place last week, direct from the Osage Nation, that three of the principal persons engaged in the murder of Major Welborn and party, had been sent to Mr. Choteau's trading house, for the purpose of being sent down in Mr. Choteau's boat, to be given up to Col. Arbuckle, who, it has been before stated, had twice demanded their surrender. Unfortunately, however, they did not arrive until one or two days after the boat started, and they have since returned to the nation.—Our informant states, that the Osages are greatly alarmed at the removal of the U. States' troops to the mouth of the Verdigris, which is within 50 miles of their village, and expresses a decided belief, that all the murderers will eventually be given up, without a farther effusion of blood. *Ark. Gaz.*

The person who gave the above information, also stated, that it was currently reported in Crawford county, that some Creek Indians, who have intermarried with the Cherokees, had recently murdered a white man by the name of HART. It is said, that they had stolen some horses from him, and, on his demanding them, they took him into the woods, under pretence of hunting the horses, and there murdered him.

We also understand from the same source, that great numbers of the Cherokees are removing west of the line intended for their western boundary, which was run last winter by Capt. Shattuck. It is said that more than one hundred families have removed since the running of the line.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Rev. Alexander M'Clelland, late Prof. of the Philosophy of Mind and of Belles Lettres in Dickinson College, Pa. has been elected President of that Institution, in the room of Dr. J. M. Mason, resigned.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is appointed to deliver an Address before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on this, or the next year; and has accepted the appointment.

Improved Bridle-Bits.—William Zollikoffer, M. D. has invented, and intends getting a patent for an improvement on the common bridle-bit—well calculated to prevent the horse from catching it in his teeth, as some horses, more particularly vicious ones, are apt to do—at the same time it gives to the rider more complete controul over, and enables him to subdue the most unruly animal. One will be presented by the inventor to the Editor of the American Farmer, for public inspection.

GROSEILLE WINE,

PUT up expressly for families, in kegs of 6 gallons each, and delivered at any part of the city at $5,25 per keg. Also in cases of 1 dozen bottles, for sale by the subscriber.

This genuine and excellent article is made by Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, who cultivates in one field forty-five acres of Currant Bushes; and it is the opinion of men of medical science that the Wine made of the Fruit of the Currant is equal, in all respects, when old, to the best imported Wines. It is in flavor much like the old Constantia, and were it as dear, and not *known* to be of home manufacture, no family in the habit of keeping Wine would be without it. It has, in several instances, passed off at parties as foreign Wine of the most delicious character; it exhilirates without producing intoxication, and its effects are peculiarly beneficial to costive habits.—As a Summer Beverage it is not surpassed by any other.

E. COPELAND, Jr. *No.* 65, *Broad-street.*

June 26.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	112	115
pearl do.		120	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 00	
cargo, No 1,		7	
" No 2,		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1.	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genessee,		6 75	
Rye, best		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	52	54
Corn		41	48
Barley			
Oats		31	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 08
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, BoneMiddlings new,	bbl.	15 00	17
navy, mess,		13 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native do		30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	9
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		6	17
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	12
lump,		12	18
EGGS,	doz.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	60	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		20	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

CAUTION TO SINGLE LADIES.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Ne'er wed, with hopes of *managing a fool*,
Lest you be wounded by a blunt-edg'd tool,
United to a simpleton, you'll find,
Folly is obstinate, as well as blind.
Some married men, but so so, as to sense,
Assume high airs to show their consequence.
I've seen full many a stupid, lordly lout,
With scarcely wit enough to walk about,
Shew desperate valor in domestic war,
To prove he's not the fool he's taken for.
Since courage is indicative of merit,
His fire-side skirmishes display his spirit;
And china, crash'd beneath his churlish cane,
Evinces power as well ar right of reign;—
And thus makes plain, by dint of brutal force,
The poet *fibb'd*, who said "*a man's no horse.*"
Abroad he dares not treat the meanest man ill,
The tiger fawns and crouches like a spaniel;
Pockets all insults, sneaks away from strife,
At home—let's loose his fury on his wife!
The tyrant thus engrafted on the brute
The product is most execrable fruit.

CONSOLATION.

A mistress I've lost, it is true;
But one comfort attends my disaster,
That, had she my mistress remain'd,
I could not have call'd myself master.

EPIGRAM.

On the Marriage of Mr. Jon. W. Honey, to Miss Mary S. Austin.

From sweetest flowers, the busy Bee
Can *scarce* a drop of *honey* gather;
But Oh! how *sweet* a flower is she,
Who turns to HONEY altogether.

Miscellany.

Taking Testimony in Courts of Justice.—The taking down testimony is so managed as to consume time unnecessarily in our courts. All concerned in a cause must take down and wait for all. Unnecessary matter is set down; for there are seldom more than a few sentences in the testimony of a witness that are material to the cause. But it is to seem very busy in doing something for the client, where in fact nothing is done that leads to an ostentation of taking down even where there is nothing to take. I have actually known this to take place at the bar.

Well; what do you know of this matter?

Why, in fact, I know but little about it.

Stop, stop a little, let me take that down.

Well; you say you know little about the matter.

Nothing at all—only—

Stop, stop, let me take down what you have said—

A thing like this exhausts the patience, yet it is difficult for the court to correct it. It must depend upon the good sense of the counsel themselves to select, and confine their notes to what is of substance in their evidence.—*Modern Chivalry.*

Drunkenness.—We do not believe in specifics; but that there is, in many cases, a diseased appetite in the stomach which demands rum, or some other liquor to satisfy it, seems unquestionable. The following is said, by the Boston Telegraph, to be a cure. There is nothing in the prescription that can do any harm; and it might be adviseable for apothecaries to prepare a mixture for those who want it.—*Con. Mirror.*

Important Invention.—Baron Brulh Cramor, a celebrated German, has found out a method of making the most confirmed tipler have the greatest loathing and repugnance to all sorts of spirits and strong liquor. Take one tea spoonful of the tincture of columba, one tea spoonful of the tincture of cascarilla, one tea spoonful of the compound tincture of gentian, a wine glassful of the infusion of quassia, and twenty drops of elixir vitriol; mix, and take twice or thrice a day, and have a jug of cold water dashed over the head every morning coming out of bed, and the feet bathed in warm water every night. Continue this for six or eight weeks. Dr. Roth, of Swinemunde, has succeeded with this remedy in curing many poor creatures, both men and women, who were killing themselves by continual tippling and drunkenness.

Extraordinary Running.—On Tuesday last, a man about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, started from Bury St. Edmunds, to run against the Phenomena coach to London, and it appears he performed the task in the least time, beating the coach a short distance in the seventy miles. This person appears to have extraordinary physical powers: he returned on Wednesday from London and preceded the coach on its entrance back to Bury. He picks up a few shillings where he can excite attention; and having only one object in view he frequently changes his coach and runs on a different direction.

A pedestrian, named Ford, completed on Saturday the Herculean task of walking 445 miles in seven days. The match was 200 sovereigns, and he won it cleverly.—*Lon. Farmer's Journal.*

Passage to India by the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.—A numerous and respectable meeting has been held in Calcutta, to discuss the feasibility of steam communication with England *via Suez*. A Committee has been formed who opened a subscription, and resolved to bestow one lack of rupees upon the first individual or company who should make two complete voyages from England to India in steam vessels—the passage in no instance to exceed seventy days, either by the Cape of Good Hope or the Red Sea, in vessels of British Register, and of not less than 300 tons burden.—*ibid.*

Sensibility.—On Friday s'nnight as the condemned prisoners were entering the goal in this town, one of them, of the name of Bradnum, convicted of burglary was thus accosted by his mother:—"Well boy, what will you to be done to?" "Hanged mother," replied the son. "Well," rejoined the mother, "be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes, but let me have them. I had better take your red waistcoat now!"—*Bury (Eng.) Post.*

The late R. B. Sheridan being once on a Parliamentary Committee, happened to enter the room when most of the members of the Committee were present and seated, though business had not commenced; when perceiving there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "will any gentleman *move* that I may *take the chair?*"

The other day an emigrant from New-York met an old acquaintance in one of our streets, "Hallo," said his friend, what under the sun has induced you to quit New-York?"—"Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her politics—things have got to such a pass there, that I can't tell what side I belong to!"—*Detroit Gazette.*

The following (says the Salem Register,) is a true copy of an old advertisement, published in this town:—

Ran away from J—— W——, Cooper, of B——, his house plague for seven long years. He that has lost will never seek her, and to him that will find her I will give two bushels of beans. I have hove all my old shoes out doors for joy, and all my neighbors rejoice with me—good ridance to bad ware, so amen.

J—— W——, B——, 1770.

SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 15th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Punch Bowl Tavern, near Boston,

WILL be sold at Auction, an entire flock of SAXONY SHEEP, consisting of 46 Rams, 25 Ewes, and 4 Lambs, just arrived per Velocity from Bremen.

These sheep were selected with great care, by a person fully qualified for the purpose, from among eight or ten thousand of the finest sheep in Saxony, and are presumed to be decidedly superior to any sheep which have heretofore been imported. The comparative value of Saxony Wool above the Spanish is well known; the small quantities which have reached this country, have been eagerly bought up by the manufacturers of fine cloths, but the duty imposed by the new tariff, will soon prevent further importations.

Purchasers are assured that none of the sheep will be disposed of on any terms, before the above date; they may be examined any time previous to the day of sale at Mr. Perry's, about a quarter of mile from the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline, on the road leading to Cambridge.

Catalogues will be immediately prepared and ready for delivery. Conditions liberal and made known at the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auct'rs.*

June 19.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring *Hay* and *Manure FORKS*. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do., Bisbee's cast steel polished Shovels—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.